Michmond Times-Dispatch Estered January 27, 1905, at the Post-Office at Elchmond, Va., as second-class matter,

PUBLISHED every day in the year at 10 South Tenth Street, Richmond, Va., by The Times-Disputch Pub-liabing Co., Inc., Charles E. Hasbrook, Editor and Manager.

ADDIRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS to The Times-Dispatch, and not to individuals.

TELEPHONE: Randolph 1. Private Branch Exchange

SPECIAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES: Has-brook, Story & Brooks, Inc., Fifth Avenue Building, New York; Mutual Life, Billding, Philadelphia; Peoples' Gas Building, Chicago,

WASHINGTON OFFICE: 716 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN ADVANCE, by mail:
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$6.00; 6 months, \$3.00;
3 months, \$1.50; 1 month, 65 cents. Daily only, one
year, \$4.00; 6 months, \$2.00; 3 months, \$1.00; 1
month, \$6 cents. Sunday only, one year, \$2.00; 6
months, \$1.00; 3 months, 50 cents; 1 month, 25 cents.
BY LOCAL CARRIER SERVICE: Daily with Sunday,
12; eents a week; Daily without Sunday, 10 cents a
week; Sunday only, 5 cents.

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. TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916.

Lesson of New York's Explosions

NEW YORK'S tremendous explosions on Sunday now appear to have resulted, as is the case with nearly every accident, from carelessness and disregard for the safety of others. That the loss of life was small, in proportion to the destruction of property, does not lessen the blame attaching to those responsible. At this time, when high explosives and other munitions are being manufactured and stored in this country in greater quantities than ever before. New York's experience should serve as a lesson to every community to enforce to the last letter every regulation designed to guard against disasters of this character.

Justice Hughes uses about 9,000 words to avoid saying what he would have done about Germany if he had been President.

Reform That Moves Backward

CCORDING to a former Councilman and A garbage contractor, the reason for abolishing the old contract system and turning the work over to the Street-Cleaning Department, was the city's desire to have garbage removed every day. If that is true, it certainly is enough to make citizens of Richmond laugh themselves to death.

By contract, garbage was collected, under penalty and at a vastly smaller per capita cost, three times a week. Until recently it has been collected once or twice a week by the Street-Cleaning Department. The reform is manifest. If the process had not been halted, there would soon have come a time when garbage would not have been collected at all.

The Times-Dispatch does not favor a contract system in preference to an efficient Street-Cleaning Department. The Administrative Board should see to it, however, that efficiency is provided and maintained

Suppose this government blacklisted the allies? Russia, at least, would have to stop fighting for lack of munitions.

Great Britain's Affair, Not Ours

EXCEPT as an emotional weakness, or as a bid for popularity on the part of individual Senators, it is hard to explain the action of the Senate in requesting the President to intervene, virtually, in behalf of Roger Casement. However sympathy may lie, the facts are that Casement is a British subject, convicted by a British court of treason against Great Britain. He was not hastily condemned by a court-martial, as were a number of the Irish rebels, but had every tunity to defend himself that English juris; prudence provides for persons accused of crime, and was found guilty by a jury.

Any attempt to justify the action of the Senate by reference to protests against Russian and Turkish outrages falls to the ground as sheer sophistry, Russian pogroms and Turkish massacres are crimes against humanity, entirely without the laws of civilization. Great Britain may well regard the resolution of the Senate as an effort to interfere with an exclusively domestic affair and an unwarrantable impertinence.

It may have been good engineering to begin work on Shockoe Creek at the other end, but

The Speech of Acceptance

TUSTICE HUGHES and his speech of acceptance are as the mountain that labored and brought forth a mouse. For weeks we have been fed from Republican sources with descriptions of this goddess of wisdom that was to spring, full-panoplied, from the forehead of Jupiter, and now, behold a spiteful little animal, that merely squeaks in impotent resentment.

There are brave words, of course, in the speech. The introduction is all any one could desire in point of clarity and directness. Justice Hughes is for "dominant Americanism." He would have this country respected at home and abroad. He would speak to the point, he says, on every occasion that possessed a point. Foreign nations should tremble whenever the eagle screamed.

When he descends from the general to the particular, however, we find-nothing. Whether he thinks with Colonel Roosevelt that we should have protested when Belglum's neutrality was violated, those who read the address will sigh and seek in vain to learn. Whether we should have gone to war when the Lusitania was sunk remains an unfathomable mystery still. We gather, with some difficulty, that President Wilson's foreign policy was not sufficiently decisive, but just wherein it lacked Justice Hughes does not advise us.

As to Mexico he is a trifle more explicit. Had he been President, he would have recognized Huerta, that brutal murderer, who added the basest treachery to his other crimes. Huerta's moral character, we are told by the Republican candidate, was of no concern to the people of the United States. He should have been recognized, because he headed a de facto government. On this isaue President Wilson may appeal with entire confidence to the decent instincts of the people of the United States.

We do not know, however, whether in the event of Justice Hughes's election there will be armed intervention in Mexico. He leaves

criticizes what has been done, but, save with the vaguest of vague generalities, he outlines no alternative policy.

The speech is filled with those "weasel words" Colonel Roosevelt so recently condemned. It is possible to read into it indorsement of nearly everything the reader approves. It is intended, like the old gentleman's fish trap, "to cotch 'em a-comin' and a-gwine." Perhaps it will, but in our judgment it will have an exactly contrary effect.

Although nothing is being said about the Easley case and the Tax Board, the State remembers the whole affair. It may have an opportunity to vote some day on something or somebody connected with the unsavory mess.

Plain Words to Britain

WORDS cannot be plainer than those addressed by this government to Great Britain on the subject of the British black list of American business firms. It is made entirely clear the United States will not permit its citizens to be penalized for actions approved by international law without taking steps to redress the wrong.

The text of the note makes it evident that the administration is in possession of facts that have not been shared hitherto with the general public. Evidently the State Department has been hearing from some of the firms and individuals on the black list and from others who fear their names will appear on a subsequent list unless they consent to participate, at least negatively, in the allied prosecution of the war.

"Neutral bankers," says the note, "refuse loans to those on the list and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription. . . Americans doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealings with blacklisted firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British government. By the same principle Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed."

Under such circumstances, no avowal of a British purpose to soften the application of a principle "inevitably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of all the nations not involved in war" can be acceptable to this government. As a matter of internal law, Britain may insist on making this discrimination, just as this country may erect a tariff wall against a particular country, but in the latter case the United States will expect retaliation, and in the former case Britain will be extraordinarily blind if she expects any-

As The Times-Dispatch has said on other occasions, the most conspicuous attribute of the British black list, as applied to American citizens, is its folly. Germany cannot be greatly hurt by this policy. Either affection for the country of their birth or ancestry, or the prospect of the enormous gains the traffic holds out, will be sufficient to keep at their task such Americans as have been engaged in supplying the wants of the central powers. They will not bow to British dictation. They will be hurt and their operations will be rendered more difficult, but for every difficulty there will be additional compensation. The real sufferers will be neutral traders who find themselves in business relations with those proscribed.

The uncertainty and resentment and actual loss thus to be caused will make the black list a very unprofitable yenture. The enormous material assistance that allied control of the seas has enabled Britain, France and Russia to obtain from this country has been accompanied by the strongest and most active sympathy. America has felt the allies were fighting the battle of freedom and civilization, and therefore has prayed for allied success. The black list is a stab in the back. The hest thing for Great Britain to do is to withdraw from a position which promises no profit, but which may result in substantial losses of business and affection.

The Colonel is now furiously engaged in making Oyster Bay sanitary. But he can't do anything to clean up his Progressive

Give the Children Riley Day

OUT in Indiana three plans for a memorial to James Whitcomb Itiley are being discussed: to build a monument to him; to name a library after him, and to make his birthday a holiday. How can there be doubt as to which of these would be most fitting? It is hard to picture warm, human Riley as perpetuated in bronze or marble, nor, we believe, would be have it so. Formal, conven-It was pretty hard on the residents of the to him; the massive or the stately or even tional, highly developed art-form meant little the carefully exquisite formed no part of his life or work. For like reasons, a library would not be a true memorial. As a number of the superior have pointed out since his death, he was not a "cultured" poet; his lyrics were neither scholarly nor shapely. He never pored over books to evolve a verse in sonnet-form, filled with classical allusion; it may be doubted if he had at the tip of his tongue the names of all the Muses. So, a great collection of books, stacked and card-

indexed, would not be a memorial to him. But all out-doors was his, and those who loved him went with him into the woods and fields, either to play or to lie quietly and dream of other days out-doors. Or, if he did not go out into the open, he sat in front of the fire and told stories, mostly children's stories. He was no library poet, no teller of great deeds in mighty epics, no trumpeter of a new day. He sang of the simple, homely things of life, and the children understood his every song. He was, in very truth, the poet of childhood. And if Indiana would make a memorial that would keep his memory as he would have it kept, she must give her children, for their very own, his birthday and call it-Riley Day,

Great Britain now prohibits the importation of cocaine and opium into the United Kingdom on account of the growth of the drug habit. Those who are familiar with England's shameful share in the opium trade for so many years will wonder if retributive justice isn't something more than a phrase,

When the State begins to negotiate with Canada for automobile reciprocity, the Legislature might agree to throw in a lot of chauffeurs we know for nothing.

The theory of many automobile operators is that the public won't know they are on the street unless they keep their mufflers wide open.

With eighty-seven young doctors turned loose by the State board, the price of basethat issue on the knees of the gods. He ment offices ought to go up.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

A Soldier's Lament. Well, perhaps you think it's funny

We are kept here where it's sunny, Where the lack of milk and honey Plunges us in grief profound: But it's really quite annoying, For the food we get is cloying. And our stay we're not enjoying

old camp

When the fields we are not diking, Over other fields we're hiking. Or. perhaps, engaged in striking Tents as heavy as they're round; You may think this life is jolly, But to us it seems pure folly, Which explains the melancholy

the old camp ground.

Back in town real meals invite us, There are comforts to delight us, While out here mosquitoes bite us-Yes, those pests in droves abound; Every morning we awaken With wild longings we are shaken For the fleshpots we've forsaken

old camp ground.

Come, kind President, and see us And then of your mercy free us, Liberty please guarantee us, And we will your praises sound: For the fact is, we are tired-We've got all that we desired-And we'll shout when we are fired From

old camp ground.

The Pessimist Says: It's not true that troubles never come singly The fact of the matter is that twins are rathe

Shakespeare Day by Day.

For the soldier of the legion: "The tyrant custom, most grave senators, Hath made the flinty and steel couch of war, My thrice-driven bed of down."

-Othello, i. 3. For the critic of the times: "Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating."-Hamlet, v. 1. For Shockoe Creek: "The rankest compound

f villainous smell that ever offended nostril." Merry Wives of Windsor, 111. 5. For the unsuccessful lover:

Flatter and praise, commend, extol their graces; Though ne'er so black, say they have angels' faces:

That man that hath a tongue, I say, is no man If with his tongue he cannot win a woman." -Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Disappointed.

He Before we were married you said you would never make any effort to control my

She-Before we were married, I thought you

had some ability to control your own actions. In the Wrong Season. "Aren't you ashamed to beg your food?" asked

the trate housekeeper to the ragged person who rad applied to her for assistance. "You ought to be willing to work." "I am willing to work at my trade," replied the wanderer, edging himself out of the rays of

the summer's sun. "-nd what is your trade?" "I am a snow-shoveler, ma'am."

To-Day's Best Hand-Picked Joke. "How would you like to go with me on a fishing trip in a few weeks?" the fat plumber asked his friend, the thin carpenter. "I'd like it all right," the carpenter returned,

"but I am afraid it is out of the question." "I couldn't think of an excuse to give my

wife for going out of town at this time." "Haven't you any good excuses at all?" "Yes, but I don't want to use them just now."

"Well, to tell the truth, I am saving them up for house-cleaning time."-Youngstown Tele-

Faith, and Hope, and Charity, Gracious sisters are these three: Faith and Hope on man's best call, Charity's for them who fall.

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady Acidity.

In health the gastric juice contains a little less than 's per cent of hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, which is essential as a medium for the

acid, which is essential as a medium for the digestive action of pepsin. Normal gastric juice is therefore acid.

What do people mean when they say they have an "acid stomach" or "acidity"? This is a trying problem in practice. The hydrochloric acid may be secreted in excessive quantities in be secreted in excessive quantities in certain nervous troubles, in gastric or duodenal nicer, sometimes as a reflex symptom of strain or chronic appendicitis; or the hydro-chloric acid may be secreted in insufficient quantities, and this will mean delay in diges-tion, and that will permit fermentation by the ever-present bacteria and yeasts, and so a lot organic acids are produced-lactic, butyric acetic, etc. Or with a normal gastric juice, the progress of food through the food tube be impeded by kinks, ptosis (sagging of or gans), chronic heart or kidney disease impair ing the muscular tone of the food tube, or even emotional depression, and the food tube be-g the finest culture tube in the world, the esis of food favors fermentation and the production of the acids of fermentation already

Either hydrochloric acid or the other acids will cause burning, horing, gnawing pain or irritation, especially when the stomach is emp-ty. And either form of acidity is temporarily neutralized by soda, magnesia and other al-kalies. But the treatment of the two would be hylonsly very different. Foods which would be advisable for one with excessive hydrochloriacid would be likely to aggravate the acidity of fermentation. Medicine which would diminish excessive hydrochloric secretion would fermentation in a case of acidity due to fer mentation of starches and sugars. The hydrochloric acid is the natural disinfectant of the

The only way to determine whether acidity from excessive hydrochloric acid fermentation is by using the stomach tube, And his is nowhere nearly so disagreeable an perience as people imagine. A test meal and analysis of the gastric juice is worth a great deal to the patient. It lifts his case from the realm of conjecture to that of positive knowledge. The stomach tube should be looked upor a sort of landmark between disease and Without it the stomach specialist would he just as bad a guesser as the family doctor often is constrained to be.

Soda, the popular antiacid, is harmless to take; but it produces too much gas in the stom-

ach. Milk of magnesia in teaspoonful doses

it is fasting.

or aromatic spirits of ammonia, ten or fifteen drops in half a glass of water, as often as needed, would be better.

Assuming that "acidity" is not a symptom of organic disease, the best remedy we know for

Questions and Answers.

tion necessary to relieve a frontal sinus?

for that little sober thought. The beauty

enjoys your daily talks, Answer-Business of blushing. Curtain.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, July 31, 1866.)

The reported case of cholera on Seventeenth Street was not Asiatic cholera as at first sup-posed, but simply an old Virginia case of chol-

posed, but simply an old Virginia case of cholera morbus. The patient came in from the country and, having missed his dinner, ate a big supper consisting of beefsteak and onlons and various other dishes. Later he bought a watermelon, just in from Hanover, and ate it all. He then went to bed and to sleep, but was awakened about 2 o'clock in the night by violent pains. He died before day, but there

were no symptoms of Asiatic cholera; just plain cholera morbus.

The Adams Express Company has reduced rates just one-half to and from all points touched by the National Express Company. The rates to points not served by the National have been advanced a fraction. Competition may be the life of trade, but in this case it may mean the death of one or the other of the express companies.

The startling information has come to light that Judge Underwood testified before the Reconstruction Committee that he could, and would, if necessary, pack a jury guaranteed to convict Mr. Davis on the indictment found against him by Underwood's Norfolk jury. Underwood explained that he could do this because he was personally acquainted with every "ardent Union man" in Virginia.

Just before the adjournment of Congress Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Charles Williams to be postmaster at Fredericksburg.

Havana dates of the 19th says Carlotta, the

"Empress of Mexico," arrived there on the 17th on her way to Europe. She was received with the honors of royalty, but through it all she was sad, and to a confidential friend she expressed the fear that she would never again see her husband, Emperor Maximilian.

Congratulatory messages have passed over the Atlantic cable between Queen Victoria and President Johnson. They were among the first telegrams flashed under the waters.

Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, have been named as delegates to the National Conservative Convention to be held in Philadelphia.

held in Philadelphia.

A steamer left New York last Saturday for Matamoros, Mexico, heavily laden with arms and ammunition for the Juarez army. The shipments included twelve pieces of heavy artillery. Major-General Lew Wallace and Brigadier-General Stevens, late of the Union army, were passengers on the steamer.

There were 750 deaths in New York last week, being a decrease of over 600 as compared with the previous week. There were nineteen deaths from cholera in Brooklyn and New York on Sunday.

The Voice of the People

Ald for Catavola.

for more money to carry on the whit; if only they could see the marvelous improvement in patients, I am sure that not only Richmond but all Virginis, would put forth every effort to give Catawba every aid.

Queries and Answers

Indelible Ink Stains. Mrs. H. W.—Most indelible ink stains contain nitrate of silver, the stain of which may be removed by first soaking in a solution of common salt and afterwards washing with ammonia.

Milwaukee, Win.

Mrs. G. N.—Milwaukee, Wis., was dry for the first time in its history on July 16, 1916, when about 76,000 persons marched in a preparedness parade. Saloons were closed voluntarily and all business was suspended on that day.

Moles on a Lawn.

The Vatican.

J. J. B.—For information regarding Daughters of America, address the national retary, Mrs. Julia T. Roth, Steubenville, O.

Richmond, July 29.

BESSIE MAY DUDLEY.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch

far as health is concerned.

practically well.

A Poor Way to See an Exciting Game One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



-From St. Joseph News-Press.

SUCCESSOR TO THE ALCHEMIST

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31 .- With which we live and move and have our the death of Sir William Ramsay, sel- | being. The new gas they named argon, ence loses one of her most striking the inert, because it refused to comfigures and one of her keenest minds. bine with any other element, unlike He stood at the meeting point of the oxygen and nitrogen, the two most science of the nineteenth century and abundant gases of the air, which are that of the twentieth, and his epoch- chemically active. There was conmaking discoveries are among the siderable incredulity on the part of greatest achievements of either period. scientific men at the announcement of He was selected by Wilhelm Ostwald, the presence of the new gas in the air, the world-famous physicist and philos- but further experiment has stablished opher, as a perfect type of the man of its presence beyond all doubt. Argon gentus.

brilliant and patient experiment was that transmutation of the elements is no mere dream of the alchemists, but an actual process that is continually going on about us. The half-mystical scientists of the middle ages, men who hardly disserve, the name with their important of the five. Their discovery of argon, however, which is thus the most important of the five. hardly deserve the name, with their methods a chaotic mixture of experiment and hocus-pocus, spent years in the five and isolation were attended by important of the five. Their discovery and isolation were attended by important of the five and isolation were attended by important of the five and isolation were attended by important of the five attended by important of the five. Their discovery and isolation were attended by important of the five. Their discovery and isolation were attended by important of the five. Their discovery and isolation were attended by important of the five. Their discovery and isolation were attended by important of the five. Their discovery and isolation were attended by important of the five. Their discovery and isolation were attended by important of the five. Their discovery and isolation were attended by important of the five. Their discovery and isolation were attended by important of the five. Their discovery and isolation were attended by important of the five attended by impo skeptical investigators of later centuries, the men who laid the foundations of modern science and the air by liquefying it, and separating the world exploded the old described from the second from the seco an impossible folly. Lead and gold are elements they said, and the very meaning of the term "element" is something that cannot be turned into something else. Lead or gold can be combined with other elements, but they will always remain lead and gold.

of its own accord into helium. And, in 1997, he went farther, and it was announced that he had obtained a compound of copper from sedium lithium and potassium, three other elements, floor.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—This morning I saw an article in your paper which gratified me more than any that I have seen in a long time. It was in regard to the donation of twenty-four cots to the Catawba Sanatorium by the Virginia Antituber-culosis Association. I have just returned from a visit to Catawba, and I have seen the splendid work being done there and the urgent need for greater facilities. As stated in your paper, patients can only be accommodated for four months, and must leave when their time limit expires, even when they are sometimes too sick to go. That is not the fault of the doctors, but simply because they are unable to accommodate them longer. While I was there I saw one man leaving who, during his entire four months at the sanatorium, had been in the Infirmary, and who should be there now; but his time was up, and he had to go. Many of the patients who leave have practically nowhere to go. They are still in a weakened condition, unable to work, and their homes are not always suitable for them to return to and continue the cure. The Catawba Alumni Association is doing a splendid work in assisting patients who could not afford to stay the entire four months and in giving some assistance to those who leave. But of course its scope is limited. At present, one of the greatest needs of the sanatorium is a children's ward, and I would be so glad to see efforts started to secure one, and would be soe glad to help myself. The chapel, which was made possible through the untiring efforts of Charles E. Brauer, means a great deal to Catawba. I am told that Catawba is the only tuberculosis sanatorium which has a nurses' training course. Practically every nurse there has been a patient at one time. If every one could see the great need for more buildings and for more money to carry on the w8rk; if only they could see the great need for more buildings and for more money to carry on the w8rk; if only they could see the marvelous improvement in patients, I am sure that not only Richmond, but control of the process, which seemed to point not only to the chance of changing any substance into any other, but also to release infinite stores of energy, the energy locked up in the molecule, which would do the work of the world and render possible al-

Sir William himself, with the true scientific viewpoint, refused to speculate on the possible consequences of his specialty, of science itself, but he never let those figures fill his unitate on the possible consequences of his specialty, of science itself, but he never let those figures fill his unitation discoveries, and even minimized their practical importance. He recognized the importance of his work and of his specialty, of science itself, but he never let those figures fill his unitation that would have to whose contributions to the recognized. his discoveries, and even minimized their practical importance. He recognized the immense amount of work and investigation that would have to be done before the smallest industrial benefit would result from the recognization of the hidden properties of matter of the results are not provided that the results ways the inseparable appearable of the properties o tion of the nidden properties of meet the name will alter, and he realized that the results ways be inseparably associated, and which imaginative minds unhampered by a scientific knowledge of the difterity will pay him he has earned in ficulties involved predicted, lay at best full measure. ing as to their importance was idle and unscientific. He admitted that a own accord would do the work of naturalist and hunter as well, has noted prohibitive.

coveries were of the first importance. They opened a new door to scientific possibilities they brought up for industrial achievement and the betterment of the lot of humanity were none the less real for being very remote. He was one of being very remote. He was one of the men to take the first steps on a path that may yet lead to unimagined heights.

Was the Deutschland the first submarine to cross the Atlantic? If so, how were the submarines furnished by the United States to the allies gotten across? B. A. HENDERSON.

No. The boats you refer to were sold to Canadian buyers and shipped out of this country in parts. They were then sold, it is supposed, to England, and they were sent across the sea from Canada. Their voyage was the first submarine crossing of the Atlantic. This work of Sir William's on the ultimate nature of matter, this proball existence, belongs peculiarly to the science of the twentieth ce which abandons the old idea century science is concerned only with things that can be weighed and measured plunges boldly with its methods of exactitude into the realm form erly given over to metaphysics and philisophy. The other achievements for which Sir William Is world-famous however, belongs rather to the old school of discovery-probably it will be the last of its kind that the last be the last of its kin century was so rich in. Knew Truth About Air.

Moles on a Lawn.

Mrs. F. J. K.—To exterminate moles on the lawn, get a one-pound can of carbon disulphide. Then take a small stick—a broom-handle will do—and punch holes in the moles' runway. Four an ounce or two of the liquid down into the hole and close it up. The fumes from the carbon travel along the moles' route, and as soon as they come in contact with the nest they kill. Have no fire around during the process. the first man to know the truth about the air we breathe. Ever since the dawn of time, humanity has lived in this familiar atmosphere, for the last century and more, the air has been the object of the keenest expert study. was liquefied, analyzed, the law of its expansion determined, the pro-portions of its constituents calcu-lated to the third decimal place. Then, J. F. C.—The Pope of Rome does not have an ambassador to the United States, nor does the United States have one at the Vatican. in the year 1896 came Sir Ramsay and his colleague, Lord Ray-leigh, and announced the discovery of a new gas in the atmosphere—a gas present in the proportion of one part in every hundred in all the air

is one of the most curious of all the The most daring and radical of the conclusions whose truth he proved by Content with the discovery of

Liquided Five Gases.

bined with other elements, but they will always remain lead and gold.

Then came Sir William Ramsay and sheved that perhaps the theory at least of the old alchemists was sound. Destine and beling are elements, just cold liquid bydrogen as a cooling agent, Sir William and his colleagues succeeded in setting a new low-temperature mark present that time been obtained. By using liquid bydrogen as cooling agent, Sir William and his colleagues succeeded in setting a new low-temperature mark present that time been obtained. By using liquid bydrogen as a cooling agent, Sir William and his colleagues succeeded in setting a new low-temperature mark present that time been obtained. By using liquid bydrogen as a cooling agent, Sir William and his colleagues succeeded in setting a new low-temperature mark present that time been obtained. Radium and helium are elements, just cold liquid hydrogen was drawn from as are lead and gold; yet radium turns its bulb, the air of the room actually

by the use of radium.

The whole scientific world was thrown into excitement by this announcement, and indeed every thinknown into excitement by the adequately appreciated by men only be adequately appreciated by men ing man, scientist or layman, was staggered by its importance. The great possibilities that it opened up furnished a rich and endless field for speculation as to the changes that might be wrought in the human life nomena of chemistry to one logical of the future by an understanding and law.

of the world and render possible of the Scotman, he never lost his sense most any achievement dependent on power,

Would Not Speculate.

Of the Scotman, he never lost his sense of true relations of things, as so many scientists are prone to do. He realized the importance of his work and of the Scotman, he never lost his sense

Painting Animals' Eyes.

A Philadelphia taxidermist, who is a millions of tons of coal, but he pointed the fact that hitherto little attention millions of tons of coal, but he pointed to that hitherto dittle attention out that the world's production of radium would probably never exceed a few ounces a year. He admitted that it might be possible, in consequence of his discoveries and those of his colleagues, to turn lead into gold, but he reminded enthusiastic questioners that the cost of the process would be to the Philadelphia Zoo and make that the cost of the process would be studies of the eyes of the various kinds rehibitive.

He recognized however, that his dismounted, and glass eyes will be copied from them with the certainty of securing for each animal the eye having the distinct characteristics of its species. It is claimed that the eyes of animals differ as much in expression as those of human beings.

The Meeting of the Waters.

There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet; Oh the last rays of feeling and life

must depart. Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.

Yet it was not that Nature had shed o'er the scene Her purest of crystal and brightest

of green; not her soft magic of streamlet or hill. was something more exquisite still.

Twas that friends, the beloved of my bosom, were near, Who made every dear scene of en-

chantment more dear,
And who felt that the best charms of Nature improve.
When we see them reflected from looks

that we love. Sweet vale of Avoca! How calm could In thy bosom of shade, with the friends

I love hest, Where the storms that we feel in this And our hearts, like thy waters, ba

mingled in peace. -Thomas Moore,